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CHICHESTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer

of Health

1956



Ans.

RURAL DISTRICT OF CHICHESTER

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1956

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Chichester Rural District



Map of the District showing
Parish Boundaries and Neighbouring Authorities.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE 1956-57.

Chairman : Capt. R.H.F. De Salis, R.N.

Vice-Chairman : Mr. H. Izard.

Chairman of the Council : Mr. W.H. Oliver

Comdr. F.H. Ashton

Mrs. W.M. Atkinson

Mr. T.B.W. Bishop

Mrs. K.M. Broad

Lady Brundrett

Mr. A. D. Capelin

Mr. P. C. Edgell

Mr. H. J. Gauntlett

Mr. W. E. H. Hebblethwaite

Miss E. V. Hughes

Mr. A. A. Jacques

Air Vice-Marshal T.A.

Langford-Sainsbury

Dr. H. L. Lucking

Comdr. J.H.C. Minter

Mr. L. J. Palmer

Mrs. D.N. Rees-Reynolds

Mr. J. H. Richardson

Mr. H. C. G. Silcock

Capt. J. Sparke

Two other Committees - the Public Services Committee and the Housing Committee - are responsible for the Public Health Services indicated by their titles.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health : V.P. Geoghegan, M.D., Ch.B.,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Petroleum Officer : ** E.J. Woodward

District Public Health * S.W. Harvey
Inspectors : / D. Stevenson
 * R. Hall

Chief Clerk : J. Westbrook

Clerical Staff : Miss H.M. Gosling
Mrs. K.M. Rosser (Resigned 7.1.56.)
Mrs. U.E. Thoms (Appointed 9.1.56 -
Resigned 18.8.56.)
Miss V.A. Reeves (Appointed 3.9.56.)

Clerk/Trainee Sanitary Inspector : Miss V.A. C.W. Mann

Rodent Officer : F.W. Blain

Two Rodent Operators.

- * Certificate of Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board, and The Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate of Meat and Other Foods.
- + Diploma of National Federation of Meat Traders, and Member of the Institute of Meat.
- o The Inspectors' Certificate and the Meat and Other Foods Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Association of Scotland.

September, 1957.

TO: The Chairman and Members of the
Chichester Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the health, social and sanitary conditions of the Chichester Rural District during the Year 1956.

The principal vital statistics for the year, together with comparative figures for 1955, are :

	<u>Chichester</u> <u>Rural District</u>		<u>England and Wales</u>	
	<u>1956</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1955</u>
Estimated Home Population ..	47,310	46,540	44,667,000	44,441,000
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 population .	14.22	14.82	15.7	15.0
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population .	9.97	10.29	11.7	11.7

Births exceeded deaths during the year by 201, but the Registrar-General's estimated home population for 1956 shows an increase of 770.

A certain percentage of the children born are protected by Diphtheria Immunisation by the end of their first year, but this percentage is not high enough to ensure the continued rarity of cases of the disease. Every child should be immunised, and parents should make sure of it. The Health Authority can only facilitate immunisation - parents must make the corresponding effort and use the facilities given.

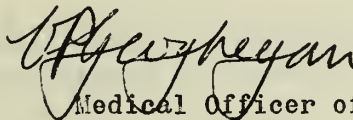
A total of 352 new houses were completed of which 46 were erected by the Council. The corresponding figures for 1955 were 407 and 87 respectively, and the general housing position is discussed in the report.

No major schemes of the Public Services have been initiated during the year, but some progress has occurred in the Part II of the Lavant Sewerage Scheme.

I would like to express my appreciation to the Chairman of the Council, the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and Members for their support, to all Departments of the Council for information which they have supplied for inclusion herein, and to the Staff of the Public Health Department for their work during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "W. F. Fitzgerald".

Medical Officer of Health.

Section I.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The Chichester Rural District covers the south-western quarter of the County of West Sussex. The district was formed under the West Sussex Review Order of 1933, and is bounded by the South Downs in the north, and sea coast between Hayling Island and Littlehampton in the south. The City of Chichester lies almost in the centre of the district and the Bognor Regis Urban District lies towards the eastern boundary of the coast line.

Farming and associated occupations employ the bulk of the population inland, while the coastal parishes attract a large number of holiday visitors in the summer. A total of 3,738 caravans were licensed for use in the district in 1956.

General Statistics.

Area in Acres	..	..	..	..	..	102,765
Number of Parishes	..	..	..	..	..	42
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population - 1955 mid-year						46,540
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population - 1956 mid-year						47,310
Number of Dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	14,748
Rateable Value (March, 1957)	..	..	..	..	..	£ 723,842
Ascertained Product of a Penny Rate (1956-57)	..	..	..	..	..	£ 2,914

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

CHICHESTER RURAL DISTRICT						Birth Rate per 1,000 population				
Total number (after adjustment for transfers)						Birth Rate per 1,000 population.		West Sussex		England and Wales
Year	Total	Sex		Illegitimate				Rural Districts	Urban Districts	
		M	F	Number	%	Crude	Corr.			
1955	690	377	313	28	4.05	14.82	16.89	15.24	11.69	15.0
1956	673	374	299	21	3.12	14.22	15.49	14.92	13.34	15.7

Stillbirths

CHICHESTER RURAL DISTRICT				Rate per 1000 total (live & still) Births		Rate per 1000 population	
Total Number (after adjustment for Transfers)				Chichester R. D.	England & Wales	Chichester R. D.	England and Wales
Year	Total	Sex					
		M	F				
1955	15	9	6	21.27	23.2	0.32	0.35
1956	12	8	4	17.5	23.0	0.25	0.37

Deaths

CHICHESTER RURAL DISTRICT				WEST SUSSEX				ENGLAND AND WALES
Total Deaths (after adjustment for transfers)				Death Rates per 1000 population		Death Rate per 1000 population		Death Rate per 1000 population
Year	Total	Sex		Crude		Rural Districts	Urban Districts	
		M	F	population	Corr.			
1955	479	242	237	10.29	9.36	11.56	15.44	11.7
1956	472	251	221	9.97	10.26	13.78	14.71	11.7

The natural increase in population, i.e., the number of births minus the number of deaths, is 201.

The chief causes of death in order of frequency were :-

	1956	1955
(i) Diseases of the heart & circulatory system	161 (34%)	179 (37%)
(ii) Neoplasms (growths)	116 (24%)	87 (18%)
(iii) Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	60 (12%)	61 (13%)
(iv) Respiratory Diseases (exclud. Tuberculosis)	59 (12%)	54 (11%)

Of the total deaths, 361 or 76% occurred in persons aged 65 years or over, and of these, 229 or 48% of the total deaths occurred in persons aged 75 years or over.

A table at the end of this Section shows the age, sex distribution and causes of death during 1956.

Maternal Deaths

Chichester R.D.		Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 total births			
Year	Total Deaths	Chichester R.D.	West Sussex		England & Wales
			R.D's.	U.D's.	
1955	1	1.41	0.37	Nil	0.64
1956	Nil	-	0.44	0.70	0.56

Three Maternal Deaths were recorded in West Sussex during the year (1 in 1955).

Infant Mortality - Deaths of Infants under 1 Year.

INFANT DEATHS					RATES PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS			
CHICHESTER		RURAL		DISTRICT	Chichester	West Sussex		England and Wales
Year	Total	Sex		Illegitimate.	R.D.	R.D's.	U.D's.	
		M	F					
1955	9	5	4	1	13.04	19.7	23.6	24.9
1956	15	8	7	1	22.28	19.	28.	23.8

Infant Mortality Rate - Chichester Rural District			
Year	Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births		Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births
1955	12.08		35.71
1956	21.47		47.61

DEATH RATES OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE :				1956	1955
All infants per 1,000 live births		..	16.34	11.59	
Legitimate infants per 1,000					
legitimate live births		..	16.87	10.57	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000					
illegitimate live births		..	Nil	35.71	

DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION FROM :					
Pulmonary Tuberculosis		..	0.02	0.11	
Tuberculosis (all forms)		..	0.02	0.11	
Respiratory Diseases (excluding					
Pulmonary Tuberculosis)		..	1.24	1.16	
Cancer		..	2.45	1.86	
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (children					
under 2 years of age)				..	Nil Nil

Table of Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life - 1956

No. of Deaths	Causes of Death	Sex	All Ages	Weeks		Y e a r s									
				0- 6	4- 2	1- -	4- -	5- 1	15- 5	25- 6	35- 3	45- 15	55- 28	65- 74	75- 85
ALL CAUSES		M F	251 221	5 2		- -	- 1	- 1	- -	2 2	8 3	7 15	20 28	58 74	37 85
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
10	Malignant neoplasms, stomach	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Ditto lung, bronchus	M	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
12	Ditto breast	F	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
13	Ditto uterus	F	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	F	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
16	Diabetes	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	F	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	10
18	Coronary disease, angina	F	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	5
19	Hypertension with heart disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
20	Other heart disease	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Other circulatory disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Influenza	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Pneumonia	F	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	13
24	Bronchitis	F	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	11
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	F	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	13
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	F	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	12
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	M	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
29	Hyperplasia, prostate	F	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
31	Congenital malformations	F	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	11
32	Other defined & ill- defined diseases	F	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
33	Motor vehicle accidents	M	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	All other accidents	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Suicide	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

No deaths were recorded as due to: (2) Tuberculosis, other; (3) Syphilitic disease; (4) Diphtheria; (5) Whooping Cough; (6) Meningococcal Infectious; (7) Acute Poliomyelitis; (8) Measles; (9) Other infective and parasitic diseases; (30) Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion; (36) Homicide and operations of War.

Table showing Vital Statistics for the Years 1947 - 1956

Year	Estimated Population	Total Live Births			Birth Rate			Total Deaths			Death Rate			Infant Deaths			Infant Death Rate	Natural Increase
		M	F	Total	Crude	Comp. Factor	Corr.	M	F	Total	Crude	Comp. Factor	Corr.	M	F	Total		
1947	39,000	415	442	857	21.97	-	-	205	227	432	11.07	-	-	14	9	23	26.8	425
1948	41,100	382	350	732	17.81	-	-	209	213	422	10.26	-	-	10	5	15	20.4	310
1949	41,030	348	357	705	17.18	-	-	235	233	468	11.40	0.90	10.26	10	8	18	25.5	237
1950	42,490	311	295	606	14.26	1.08	15.40	239	257	496	11.67	0.93	10.85	11	9	20	33.	110
1951	43,170	322	324	646	14.96	1.08	16.15	283	231	514	11.90	0.93	11.06	6	2	8	12.3	132
1952	43,700	346	313	659	15.08	1.08	16.28	233	214	447	10.22	0.93	9.50	10	4	14	21.2	212
1953	44,090	340	344	684	15.51	1.08	16.75	237	213	450	10.20	0.93	9.48	6	4	10	14.6	234
1954	45,520	366	338	704	15.46	1.14	17.62	247	209	456	10.01	0.91	9.10	8	12	20	28.4	248
1955	46,540	377	313	690	14.82	1.14	16.89	242	237	479	10.29	0.91	9.36	5	4	9	13.04	211
1956	47,310	374	299	673	14.2	1.09	15.49	251	221	472	9.97	1.03	10.26	8	7	15	22.28	201

It will be noted that the Comparability Factors from which the Corrected Birth and Death rates for the district are calculated have become noticeably less favourable between 1955 and 1956, the factor for the Death Rate rising above 1.0 for the first time, and that for the Birth Rate falling from 1.14 to 1.09. The Registrar-General explains these changes on enquiry as follows :

"The reduction in the comparability factor for births and part of the increase in the factor for deaths take account of the estimated changes in the structure of the population by sex and age, due to the rapid increase in the population of your area since mid-1951.

The remainder of the increase in the factor for deaths was due to the adjustment which was made to the factors for all areas to take specific account of deaths in residential institutions. The factors for areas with a disproportionately high number of institutional deaths were reduced and a compensating increase was made in the factors for areas with no such deaths".

Section II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Hospitals.

The hospitals providing accommodation and treatment for residents of the District are administered by the South-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board and are as follows :-

Hospital	Telephone Number	Number of Beds
<u>General Hospitals:</u>		
Royal West Sussex Hospital, Broyle Road, Chichester	Chichester 2685	202
St. Richard's Hospital, Spitalfield Lane, Chichester	Chichester 2671	400
Bognor Regis War Memorial Hospital, Bersted Street, Bognor Regis	Bognor Regis 418	32
Southlands Hospital, Shoreham-by-Sea	Shoreham 2381	411
<u>Cottage Hospitals:</u>		
Midhurst Cottage Hospital Easebourne, Midhurst	Midhurst 105	22
Petworth Cottage Hospital, Pulborough Road, Petworth	Petworth 2106	13
<u>Tuberculosis Sanatoria:</u>		
Aldingbourne Sanatorium and Chest Clinic, Norton, Near Chichester	Eastergate 29	70
Bognor Regis Sanatorium Annexe, Hawthorn Road, Bognor Regis	Bognor Regis 151	50
<u>Infectious Disease Hospital:</u>		
Chichester Infectious Disease Hospital, Spitalfield Lane, Chichester	Chichester 2126	48
<u>Maternity:</u>		
Zachary Merton Maternity Home, Rustington, Sussex	Rustington 264	50
Sussex Maternity and Women's Hospital, Buckingham Road, Brighton	Brighton 25741	62

Laboratory Service.

The Central Laboratory, Milton Road, Portsmouth, under the Director, Dr. K.E.A. Hughes, continued its prompt and efficient service.

Examinations carried out during 1956 were as follows :-

<u>Nature of Specimen.</u>	<u>Number.</u>
Ice Cream	11
Milk	146
Water	143
Faeces	85
Cooked Meats	13
School Meal	1
Calf's Liver	1
Salad Cream	<u>1</u>
Total	<u>401</u>

In addition, two water samples from Woodmancote Waterworks, and five sewage effluents from the Thornham Works, were submitted to Public Analysts for chemical analysis.

Ambulances.

The Local Health Authority (the West Sussex County Council) provides an ambulance service with ambulances operating from Chichester and Littlehampton. Experiments with Radio Control were carried out and this equipment is to be permanently installed.

The West Sussex County Council is also responsible for the Hospital Car Service.

Home Nursing and Midwifery.

General District Nurses, Midwives, Health Visitors and School Nurses are employed by the West Sussex County Council to serve in the Rural District.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Ante-Natal Clinics | - held at Chichester, Bognor Regis, Felpham, Selsey, Southbourne, Thorney Island and Yapton. |
| Aural Clinic)
Child Guidance Clinic) | - held at Chichester. |
| Eye Clinics | - held at Chichester and Bognor Regis. |

Treatment Centres and Clinics (Contd.)

- Infant Weighing Centres - held at Funtington, Hunston, North Mundham, Oving, Sidlesham, Tangmere and Wittering.
- Infant Welfare Centres - held at Aldwick and Pagham, Chichester, Bognor Regis, Aldingbourne, Bosham, Selsey, Southbourne, Westbourne, Walberton and Yapton.
- Orthopaedic Clinic - held at Chichester and Littlehampton.
- School Children (Minor Ailments) - held at Chichester, Bognor Regis and Selsey.
- Speech Therapy Clinics - Held at Chichester, Bognor Regis and Littlehampton.
- Chest Clinic - held at Aldingbourne House Sanatorium.
- Venereal Diseases Clinics- held at St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester; St. Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth, and Worthing Hospital.

Nursing Homes.

There are two Nursing Homes in the District registered by the West Sussex County Council under Section 187 of the Public Health Act, 1936. The accommodation available is for three convalescent or medical cases, and eight convalescent (children) cases.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

(a) Section 47.

No action was necessary under this Section.

(b) Section 50.

Two burials were carried out during the year.

Section III.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

Over ninety-four per cent of the houses in the Rural District now have a piped water supply from one or other of the following water undertakings :-

Bognor Regis Urban District Council
Chichester City Corporation
Chichester Rural District Council
Selsey Water Company
Arundel Borough Council (part of Tortington Parish only)
Petworth Rural District Council (Upwaltham Parish only)

Of the remaining houses, 2.6% have a piped supply from private estates, so that 97% of dwellings in this District have piped water.

Of the 42 Parishes in the district, Madehurst is the only parish without a public mains supply in regular use, but even in this area, which is at present served by a piped private estate supply, facilities are available to enable mains water from the Bognor Regis Undertaking to be pumped into the private estate pipe line should the need arise.

The water supplied by the statutory water undertakings is all chlorinated before distribution, the supplies being constant and adequate to meet the needs of the distribution areas.

No shortage of water for domestic use was reported during the year.

All workmen employed at the Woodmancote Waterworks are specially examined on appointment and at regular intervals thereafter.

The table on page 15 shows the state of the water supplies in the various parishes of the District.

Bognor Regis Urban District Council.

The Waterworks Undertaking owned by this Authority consists of the works and supply area previously comprising the Bognor and Slindon Waterworks Companies, which were taken over in 1929 and 1931 respectively.

The mains of the Undertaking are available in the following Parishes which are situated within the Chichester Rural District :-

Parish	Total No. of dwellings.	Means of Water Supply						R. W. Tanks		No direct supply	
		Mains Inside	Mains Outside	Private Estate Mains	Wells						
					A	B	A	B	A	B	
Aldingbourne	559	548	8	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Appledram	73	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barnham	145	145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bersted	382	380	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birdham	358	348	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Bosham	1017	976	20	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
Boxgrove	236	204	7	17	1	7	-	-	-	-	-
Chidham	274	237	10	12	10	3	-	1	-	-	1
Climping	83	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compton	167	142	10	5	1	2	4	1	-	-	2
Donnington	372	365	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Earnley	65	63	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Eartham	36	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Dean	97	50	1	8	30	6	-	-	-	2	-
Eastergate	329	328	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Wittering +	723	712	6	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Ford	25	21	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Funtington	415	347	11	19	12	24	-	1	-	-	1
Hunston	183	174	3	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lavant	295	267	14	8	-	4	-	2	-	-	-
Madehurst	46	1	-	43*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marden	30	11	-	19#	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middleton-on-Sea	1105	1105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Mundham	246	220	-	-	9	17	-	-	-	-	-
Oving	191	150	3	22	10	6	-	-	-	-	-
Pagham	674	657	6	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
Selsey	1466	1452	6	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-
Sidlesham	391	364	9	-	4	14	-	-	-	-	-
Singleton	170	98	1	2	52	1	1	3	12	-	-
Slindon	175	175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stoughton	250	213	11	-	11	6	5	3	-	1	-
Tangmere	62	57	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Tortington	133	107	-	24	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Upwaltham	14	10	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Walberton	545	521	13	4	6	1	-	-	-	-	-
Westbourne	1721	1547	24	136	1	10	-	1	-	-	2
West Dean	168	106	-	31	3	11	-	17	-	-	-
Westhampnett	161	111	14	35	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
West Itchenor	95	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Thorney +	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Wittering	704	682	16	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-
Yapton	564	562	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	14748	13744	207	385	182	162	10	37	14	7	
Percentage of Total Dwellings		93.19	1.40	2.61	2.34		0.32		0.14		

Note: + Service quarters excluded.

A Mains water available but premises not connected.

B No mains water available.

* Facilities available to enable mains water to be pumped into the private estate mains.

Estimated population deriving water from :

	Population.	
(a) Public Mains	..	44,753 (94.6 %)
(b) Private Estate Mains	..	1,235 (2.61%)
(c) Wells and Rainwater Tanks	..	1,255 (2.65%)
Estimated population dependent on neighbour's supplies or other sources	..	67 (0.14%)
Total population		47,310

Bognor Regis Urban District Council (Contd.)

Aldingbourne	Climping	Middleton-on-Sea	Tortington
Barnham	Eastergate	Pagham	Walberton
Bersted	Eartham	Slindon	Yapton
Boxgrove	Ford	Tangmere	

Water supplies are derived from wells situated at Fontwell Avenue, Eastergate, where the two 24" boreholes pierce the underlying chalk strata. The Undertaking possesses three service reservoirs, i.e., Nore Hill, Slindon (2,000,000 gallons); Balls Hut, Fontwell (500,000 gallons); and a further one at Slindon of 125,000 gallons.

During the year a new $2\frac{1}{2}$ million gallon service reservoir was under construction at Little Heath, Eartham, to which a new 18" pumping main was laid from the Eastergate Pumping Station. New pumping plant of larger capacity has also been installed at the Pumping Station.

(a) Extensions of Mains and New Domestic Services.

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Length of Extension</u> <u>(Yards)</u>
Aldingbourne	422
Middleton-on-Sea	425
Pagham	167
Walberton	830
Yapton	169
Total	<u>2,013</u>

New Domestic Services provided - 167

(b) Water Analyses.

Bacteriological and chemical reports on routine samples of water taken by this Undertaking at the Arun Road Depot, Bognor Regis, showed the supply to be pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

Details of samples taken by the staff of the Chichester Rural District Council, and submitted for bacteriological examination, are given on page 20. It will be seen that a number of unsatisfactory reports were received and reference to these is made under private estate supplies.

Chichester City Corporation.

The mains of this Undertaking are available in the following Parishes within the Chichester Rural District :-

Chichester City Corporation (Contd.)

Appledram	Earnley	Lavant	Westhampnett
Birdham	East Dean	Oving	West Itchenor
Bosham	East Wittering	Singleton	West Wittering
Donnington	Funtington	West Dean	

The water supplied by the Chichester Corporation's Undertaking is derived from wells, boreholes and headings in chalk strata at Fishbourne and Funtington. It undergoes a continuous process of purification by the addition of appropriate quantities of chlorine and ammonia at the Funtington Waterworks and by super chlorination followed by partial de-chlorination at the Fishbourne Waterworks.

Storage capacity is provided in the following service reservoirs and water tower :-

Chalk Pit Lane, East Lavant	2,000,000 gallons
Highdown, West Dean	52,000 gallons
Nursery, West Dean	114,000 gallons
Canada, West Dean	20,000 gallons
East Dean	17,000 gallons
Wittering Water Tower	80,000 gallons

(a) Extensions of Mains and New Domestic Services.

Parish	Situation	Length (Yds.)	New Services
Birdham	-	-	11
Bosham	Delling Lane	305	23
	Barker Close, Fishbourne	196	
Donnington	Stockbridge and Grosvenor Rd.	197	9
	Off Grosvenor Road	319	
East Dean	-	-	12
East Wittering	Wessex Avenue	8	25
Funtington	-	-	13
Lavant	Back Lane	27	17
Oving	-	-	6
Singleton	-	-	11
Westhampnett	-	-	4
West Itchenor	-	-	1
West Wittering	Ellanore Lane	13	19
TOTALS		1065	151

Chichester City Corporation (Contd.)

(b) Water Analyses.

Twenty-six samples of tap water from consumers' premises (11 in the City and 15 in the Rural District), and 26 samples from the Fishbourne delivery main were submitted by the Undertaking for bacteriological examination. The results in each case showed that the water was of satisfactory bacterial purity indicative of a wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic purposes. Chemically the water was shown to be free from iron and other metals, to contain no excess of salinity or mineral constituents in solution, and to be of very satisfactory organic quality.

Chichester Rural District Council.

(a) Woodmancote Waterworks.

The source of water supplied by the Council is from the Woodmancote Waterworks where two boreholes are in use, each sunk to a depth of approximately 400 feet, from which two submergible pumps discharge into the reservoir.

Water is distributed to the Parishes of Westbourne (including Aldsworth), West Thorney, Chidham, Stoughton (including Forestside and Walderton), Compton (including West Marden), and Marden. The supply is chlorinated before distribution.

Reports received on samples submitted for bacteriological examination are summarised on page 20.

(b) Extensions of Mains and New Domestic Services.

New mains were laid during 1956 as follows :-

Appledown to Up Marden	- 970 yards of 3" diameter water main relaid.
North Marden	- 1260 yards of 2" diameter water main relaid.

Thirty new domestic services were provided - Chidham (7); Compton (1); Stoughton (2); Westbourne (20).

Selsey Water Company.

This Undertaking supplies water which it obtains from the Chichester City Corporation in bulk and is therefore derived from the Funtington or Fishbourne sources which are already mentioned previously.

The Parishes supplied in the Chichester Rural District are Donnington, Hunston, North Mundham, Selsey and Sidlesham.

Selsey Water Company (Contd.)

A mains extension of 158 yards was carried out at St. Itha Estate, Selsey during 1956. Forty new domestic services were provided as follows :-

Donnington (10)

North Mundham (4)

Selsey (26)

Private Estate Supplies.

It will be recalled that last year adverse reports were made on samples of the water supplied to the village of Madehurst. Routine samples were obtained during 1956 from houses on the Estate private supply and also from those on the line of the Water Undertaker's main. In July an unsatisfactory sample was reported from a house on the main although samples taken the same day from other houses several miles away were satisfactory, as were samples from the private Estate supply. Information was obtained from the Water Undertakers as to the source of supply and repeat samples, working back towards the reservoir supplying the area, were taken. All the samples were unsatisfactory though the bacterial counts were very low. The Undertakers also sampled premises on their main the same day with similar results.

In October, following heavy rain, further samples were taken from the mains drawing from this reservoir and these showed gross contamination with faecal organisms. A subsequent visit with the Water Engineer confirmed the opinion that the contamination was occurring at the reservoir, and pending repairs, residents supplied from mains in the area were advised to boil all drinking water. Temporary repairs were put in hand and it was possible to withdraw this advice some sixteen days later. More permanent repair of the reservoir has since been carried out.

Samples of water taken from another private estate supply in Westhamnett were also reported as unsatisfactory and follow-up samples revealed a polluted source. This, no doubt, was due to the abnormal rainfall occurring about this time.

Arrangements were immediately made with the Estate for chlorination of the water from the bore and greater quantities of mains supply were also used. A later complication was interesting, for although the bore water returned to normal, a large quantity of chlorinated mains water continued to be used, and laboratory reports showed great improvement, unsatisfactory samples from the supply continued. Suspicion, therefore, was directed to the storage reservoirs which were, in fact, in need of cleaning, and on this being done, satisfactory samples were obtained.

Water Analyses.

A total of 143 samples of water were taken from various sources by the Department and submitted for bacteriological examination. The following table gives details of the results received :-

Source	No. of Samples taken	N u m b e r		
		Satis- factory	Suspi- cious	Unsatis- factory
Water Undertakings:				
Bognor Regis U.D.C. ..	36	19	1	16 +
Chichester City Corporation ..	16	15	1	-
Chichester R.D.C. ..	11	10	-	1 *
Selsey Water Company ..	2	2	-	-
Petworth R.D.C. ..	3	3	-	-
Private Estate Supplies where mains water also used ..	37	18	4	15
Public Wells - Charlton/Singleton	2	2	-	-
Individual Well Supplies ..	36	9	1	26
TOTALS	143	78	7	58
+ See note under Private Estate Supplies on page 19.				
* Check sample from new main extension before being brought into use.				

Connections to Mains.

Many of the samples of water taken from individual wells concerned premises situate within the statutory area of supply of one or other of the Water Undertakings, and where unfavourable reports were received, the owners concerned were requested to afford a mains supply to the premises.

Drainage and Sewerage.

Thanks are due to Mr. J.K. Lawson, the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, and to his Staff, for the details recorded under this heading and under Public Cleansing:

New Sewers laid at Council Housing Sites.

Fletcher Place, North Mundham - 60 yards of 6" G.S. sewer
Clovelly Road, Southbourne - 84 yards of 6" G.S. sewer.

Sewage Disposal Works Improvements.

- Tangmere - New sludge beds.
- Maudlin - Sump for receiving cesspool contents.
- Bosham - New sludge beds and pump for emptying humus tanks.
- Yapton - Enlargement to sedimentation tank at disposal works.

Connections to Sewers.

A total of 264 houses were connected to the Council's various sewerage systems as follows :-

Parish	New Dwellings	Existing Dwellings	Total
Bersted	15	4	19
Birdham	8	-	8
Bosham	3	1	4
Boxgrove	-	3	3
Chidham	4	-	4
Compton	2	2	4
Donnington	26	1	27
East Wittering	22	22	44
Hunston	-	1	1
Lavant	8	1	9
Middleton-on-Sea	49	8	57
North Mundham	8	-	8
Pagham	-	2	2
Selsey	24	2	26
Westbourne	22	-	22
Westhampnett	-	1	1
West Wittering	13	12	25
TOTALS	204	60	264

Public Cleansing.

Details of this service for the year under review are set out herewith :-

Refuse Collection.

The weekly rear refuse collection was again extended during the year to include the Parishes of Oving, Tortington and West Dean (Main Road and built up area), together with the hamlets of Westerton and Strettington. In the remainder of the district,

Refuse Collection (Contd.)

i.e., the Parishes of Eartham, Madehurst, Marden, Stoughton and Upwaltham, a fortnightly collection is made.

Twelve vehicles have been in use during the year, 4,734 loads of refuse were collected, and a mileage of 112,604 was run in maintaining the service.

Refuse is deposited by controlled tipping. The existing tips at Chidham and Slindon Bottom have continued in use, while the Beggars Lane Tip, Sidlesham, has been replaced by a new tip at The Ferry, Selsey Road, Sidlesham. The Allis-Chalmers Tracto-Shovel, purchased in 1955, has been in constant use at these sites and is transported between the tips by the Low Loading Trailer.

Two new Dennis 'Dual Tip' refuse collection vehicles were purchased during the year to replace two old petrol driven machines. A further petrol driven vehicle was fitted with a diesel engine so that all twelve refuse collection machines are now using diesel fuel.

Salvage.

The salvaging of materials has continued, and while the Mills have not been able to accept all paper collected, the total weight of paper sold (727 tons) was the highest annual figure yet achieved. Income during the year totalled £6,667. 16. 1d., an increase of £295 over the 1955 figure, and details of the various items disposed of are set out herewith :-

<u>Material.</u>	<u>Weight.</u>			<u>Value</u>		
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
Paper	677	9	1	5,205.	13.	11.
Fibreboard	49	17	1	473.	13.	11.
Rags	23	12	3	876.	16.	3.
Irony Metal	2	12	2	66.	1.	1.
Bagging, String, etc.	5	0	1	41.	14.	9.
Tyres				3.	16.	2.
TOTALS	758	12	-	£ 6,667.	16.	1.

Cesspool Emptying.

The Council continues to provide a rateborne cesspool emptying service, which allows one free emptying at intervals of three months, to premises where connection to the main sewer is not possible.

Where a main sewer is available to properties, emptyings of cesspools are only undertaken upon payment of the appropriate fee.

Cesspool Emptying (Contd.)

Particulars of the service carried out during 1956 are set out herewith :-

Number of Vehicles	Total Cesspools Emptied	Total Vehicle Loads	Total Gallonage	Total Mileage
7	10,471	12,955	11,304,150	125,404

Cesspool contents are deposited into the various sewerage systems.

Pail Closets.

The Council do not undertake the collection and disposal of pail closet contents.

Public Conveniences.

The new public conveniences at the Marine Hotel Site, Selsey, were completed and opened to the public in May, 1956.

Other conveniences provided by the Council are at Bosham (Car Park); Pagham Beach; East Street, Selsey; off Shore Road, West Wittering; and at Bracklesham Bay.

Rivers and Streams.

No action was necessary in connection with the prevention of pollution of any of the rivers and streams in the district.

A total of 171 inspections were made with regard to complaints of pollution of ditches or to rectify stoppages caused by neglect.

Shops Act, 1950.

The Department is responsible for the enforcement of the whole of Section 38 of the Shops Act, 1950, the West Sussex County Council having delegated to the District Council their powers and duties under the provisions of Sub-sections (3), (4) and (5).

Thirteen specific visits to such premises were made for this purpose during the year. Visits in connection with the administration of shops generally under the Food and Drugs Act, are separately recorded under Section V.

Factories Act, 1937.

There are 167 establishments situate in the district which are classified as factories under the Factories Act, 1937. Of these, 163 are provided with mechanical power. A total of 92 inspections of factory premises were made during the year, and the following list summarises the various defects observed :-

<u>Nature of Defect</u>	<u>Number Found</u>	<u>Number Remedied</u>	<u>Number Referred:</u>	
			<u>To H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspector.</u>
(a) Sanitary Conveniences:				
(i) Insufficient	2	1	-	-
(ii) Defective	12	12	-	1
(b) Other Offences	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

Sections 110 and 111 - Outworkers.

Notifications were received that seven persons resident in the district were employed during the year as outworkers. All were engaged in the textile industry.

Smoke Abatement.

No complaints of smoke nuisance from industrial premises were received.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

Three holiday centres have swimming baths available for use by residents of the centres. There are no public swimming baths in the district.

Caravans and Camping.

Movable dwellings licensed in the district during 1956 totalled 3,738, an increase of 197 when compared with the previous year.

A summary of licences issued, and of the number of inspections made, are set out below, and for comparison, the annual figures from 1951 onwards are included :-

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1951</u>
Number of:						
Licensed Sites	209	204	205	209	202	192
Movable dwellings						
allowed by licence	3738	3541	3475	3208	3222	3067
Total visits	552	436	821	1124	1632	1932

Contraventions.

Seventy-three contraventions under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, were observed, and resulted in the service of 39 informal notices.

Fourteen complaints of unsatisfactory conditions at camping sites were received, six of which were found to be justifiable. The contraventions were abated following the service of informal notices.

Eradication of Bed Bugs and Other Verminous Conditions.

One complaint of bug infestation was received and the necessary fumigation carried out.

Verminous conditions due to various causes were also dealt with at twenty-eight other premises during the year. Sixty-one visits were made in this connection and disinfestations were either carried out by the Department with the use of smoke generators and spraying with insecticide, or suitable advice given.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The rat destruction service which was established in 1944 continued to operate throughout the year. This service gives free advice and destruction of rats and mice on private premises, but a charge is made for operations at commercial buildings.

One Rodent Officer and two Rodent Operators are employed on this work.

Complaints of infestations received during 1956 numbered 331 (405 in 1955). Farm surveys were continued and 411 agricultural premises were surveyed, resulting in 38 infestations being referred to the various landowners.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year :-

Number of complaints received and found justified	331
Number of infestations observed during surveys :	
(a) At private dwellings and business premises	340
(b) At agricultural property	<u>38</u> *
Total infestations	<u>709</u>
Number of infestations dealt with at:	
(a) Private dwellings	628
(b) Business premises	36
(c) Council premises	<u>5</u>
Total	<u>669</u>

* Infestations referred to farmers concerned.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 (Contd.)

Number of visits made :

	<u>Private & Business Premises.</u>	<u>Agricul- tural Premises.</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
(a) Survey work ..	2147	411	2558
(b) Disinfestations ..	2774	-	2774
(c) Re-visits to infested agricultural premises	-	89	89
Total Visits			<u>5421</u>

Treatment of Sewerage Systems.

The annual ten per cent. sewer test was carried out over the whole of the Council's sewerage systems in May, 1956. With the exception of a small infestation in Middleton-on-Sea, these were found to be free of rats.

The infested area was baited and poisoned, and later tests proved the infestation to be cleared.

West Sussex (Rodent Control) No. 2 Workable Area.

This Committee was formed in January, 1944, and Dr. H.L. Lucking of this District Council continues to be the Chairman.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

One factory in the district is registered under this Act.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

One application for a licence to keep pet animals was received and approved during 1956.

Schools.

Improvements were carried out at various schools in the district as follows :-

<u>Chidham Parochial (Controlled) School.</u>	) Improvements to heating.
<u>Lavant C.E. (Controlled) School.</u>	
<u>Oving Parochial (Controlled) School.</u>	Waterborne sanitation installed.
<u>Walberton & Binsted C.E. (Controlled) School.</u>	New Headmaster's Office and P.E. Store.
<u>Westbourne County Primary School.</u>	Hot water supply to Staff and Childrens' Cloakrooms.

Summary of Visits and Inspections.

(1) (a) Public Health Act, 1936 :

General nuisances	..	..	..	63
Keeping of Animals	..	..	..	115
Re accumulations	..	..	..	33
Watercourses, ditches, etc.	..	..	..	171
Drainage	..	..	..	440
Infectious Diseases	.	..	..	75
Insect pests, etc.	61
Movable Dwellings	552
Workplaces	5

(b) Housing Acts :

Total visits	873
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(c) Factories Act, 1937 :

Factories with mechanical power	82
Factories without mechanical power	10

(d) Shops Act 13

(e) Food and Drugs Act, 1955 :

Shops	..	..	..	111
Ice Cream premises	..	..	..	17
Restaurants and Cafes	..	..	..	39
Milk Distributors, Dairies and Milk Shops	..	..	..	57
Bakehouses	..	..	..	3
Food Vehicles	..	..	..	13
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	772
General visits - condemnations, etc.	..	..	..	42

(f) Miscellaneous :

Water Supplies	..	..	..	288
Other visits	62

(g) Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 .. 5,421

Total Visits	9,318
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Interviews	406
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Summary of Visits and Inspections (Contd.)

(2) Notices:

Number of complaints received	612
Number of complaints justified and dealt with	524
Number of nuisances and/or contraventions observed	532
Number of :	
(a) Informal Notices served	241
(b) Statutory Notices served under :	
(i) Public Health Act, 1936 - Section 39	2
Section 93	3

(3) Legal Proceedings : Nil

(4) Other Sanitary Work :

Verminous premises disinfested	29
Cases of overcrowding found	3
Cases of overcrowding abated	4

Sampling:

(a) Water	143
(b) Milk	148
(c) Ice Cream	11
(d) Sewage effluents	5
(e) Miscellaneous	16

(5) Sanitary Improvements :

Connections to main sewers :

(a) Existing houses	60
(b) New houses	<u>204</u>
	264

Existing properties provided with mains water within the house 99

Wells and/or Rainwater Tanks abolished .. 62

Section IV.

HOUSING.

At the end of 1956, the Council's list of housing applicants totalled 697 (the 1955 figure was 714). Of this number, 24 are families still in converted hutments. Eight such units were demolished during the year. Forty-six new Council houses and 306 new private houses were completed during the year.

Fifty-one casual vacancies occurred in existing council houses, and of the 98 families housed for the first time by the Council, 16 came from houses dealt with under the "slum" clearance programme.

As a result of action under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, 5 houses were demolished and undertakings not to re-let were accepted for 22 houses.

A Clearance Area under Section 25 of the same Act comprised 15 houses in all. These were purchased by agreement and demolition was completed by February, 1957. Two further areas were declared by the Council during the year, but confirmation of these areas by the Ministry had not been received by the end of the year.

New Building.

The following table shows the distribution of the 352 houses completed during the year :-

Parish	Council	Private	Parish	Council	Private
Aldingbourne	-	8	Totals brt.fwd.	32	117
Barnham	-	3	Middleton-on-Sea	-	49
Bersted	8	11	North Mundham	8	5
Birdham	8	12	Oving	-	1
Bosham	-	7	Pagham	-	40
Boxgrove	-	3	Selsey	-	24
Chidham	4	7	Sidlesham	-	2
Climping	-	1	Singleton	-	1
Compton	-	1	Slindon	-	3
Donnington	-	26	Stoughton	-	2
Eastergate	-	9	Tortington	-	1
East Wittering	2	22	Walberton	-	11
Funtington	-	5	Westbourne	6	19
Lavant	8	2	West Wittering	-	19
Marden	2	-	Yapton	-	12
Totals crd.fwd.	32	117	TOTALS	46	306

The Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair or for Certificates of Revocation were received during 1956.

Housing Act, 1949 - Section 20 - Improvement Grants.

Numerous enquiries were dealt with in connection with the improvement of properties, and resulted in 96 applications being received for grants under this Act. Ninety-two of these applications were approved by the Council, the total cost of the grants amounting to approximately £24,000.

Hutted Camps.

Parish	Location	Number of Units		
		Occupied 31.12.55.	Demolished during year	Occupied 31.12.56.
Donnington	Stockways	2	2	-
Hunston	Hunston Corner	1	1	-
North Mundham	Fletcher Place	12	3	9
Westhamphnett	Woodcote Avenue	12	2	10
Yapton	Uplands	5	-	5
TOTALS		32	8	24

Summary of Housing Accommodation administered by the Council.

Council Houses:

Erected pre-war	541	
Erected 1947-1956	<u>1,444</u>	1,985
Hutted Camps .. ..	..	24
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	6
TOTAL	..	<u>2,015</u>

Following is a list of Council Houses as at 31st December, 1956 :

Houses Owned by the Rural District Council at 31st December, 1956

Parish	Houses Erected			Grand Total
	Pre-War	1947-1955	1956	
ALDINGBOURNE - Barnett Cottages	18			
Hook Cottages, Woodgate	8			
Orchard Cottages	10			
St. Richard's Road		52		
Ivy Lane		38		126
BARNHAM - Orchard Grange	3			
Marshall Close		18		21
BERSTED - Chalcroft Lane	12			
The Street	11	12		
Barton Road		14		
Whiteways		24	8	
Meadow Way		12		93
BIRDHAM - Crooked Lane		28		
Chaffer Lane		12		
Farne Lane		6	8	
Farne Close		10		64
BOSHAM - Manor Villas, Taylors Lane	6			
Critchfield Road		24		
Black Boy Lane, Fishbourne		22		
Barker Close, Fishbourne		2		
Brooks Lane		24		
Broadbridge Drive		10		
Gifford Road		12		
M'Tongue Avenue		8		108
BOXGROVE - Crouch Cross Lane		20		
The Close		12		
St. Mary's Road		10		
St. Blaise's Road		8		50
CHIDHAM - Wayte Cottages	4			
Hamstead Meadow		16		
Chidham Lane		6	4	30
CLIMPING - Langmead Close		6		6
COMPTON - Croft Cottages	2			
Nore Down Way, W. Marden		14	2	18
EARNLEY - Manhood Cottages	6	4		10
EAST DEAN - Droke Lane Cottages	18			18
EASTERGATE - Walberton Lane	14			
Hall Cottages	18			32
EAST WITTERING - Stocks Lane	4			
Peerley Road		16		
Peerley Close		20	2	
Legion Way		8		
Kimbridge Road		8		58
Totals c/f	134	476	24	634

Parish		Houses Erected			Grand Total
		Pre-War	1947-1955	1956	
	Totals b/f	134	476	24	634
FUNTINGTON	- Hillside, West Stoke	6			
	Edith Cotts., W.Ashling	14			
	Haresfoot Close		18		
	Heather Close, W.Ashling		18		
	Lye Lane, West Stoke		6		62
HUNSTON	- Oak View	10			
	High Bank	11			
	Westlands Road	12	24		
	Orchard Side		10		67
LAVANT	- Parkers Cottages	8			
	Yarbrock	34	12		
	St. Nicholas Road		34		
	Northside		10	8	106
MIDDLETON-ON-SEA	- Cootes Lane		24		
	Cootes Lane East		6		
	Crossways		16		
	Lucking Lane		36		82
NORTH MUNDHAM	- Southlands, Runcton	3			
	Hop Garden Lane	6			
	Elm Grove, Runcton		10		
	Fletcher Place		22	8	49
OVING	- Highfield Lane		18		
	St. Andrew's Close		6		24
PAGHAM	- Nyetimber	6			6
SELSEY	- Bailey Cottages, Norton	2	2		
	North Road	16			
	Beach Road	40			
	Manor Road		12		
	Manor Lane		8		
	Mountwood Road		28		
	Broomfield Road		28		
	Denshare Road		16		152
SIDLESHAM	- Cymenes Ore	6			
	Shotford	13			
	Manhood Lane		47		66
SINGLETON	- Bankside	23			
	The Leys		14		37
SLINDON	- Mill Road	11			
	Meads Cottages		2		
	Meadsway		18		31
Totals c/f		355	921	40	1316

Parish	Houses Erected			Grand Total
	Pre-War	1947-1955	1956	
Totals b/f	355	921	40	1316
STOUGHTON - Firpiece, Forestside	4			
Mitchmere	6			
Elms Cottages, Racton		2		12
WALBERTON - Barnfield Cotts., Fontwell	28			
Oak Tree Cottages	28			
Lake Lane Cottages, Barnham	10			
Homefield Crescent		18		
The Street		2		
Pound Road		22		
Dairy Lane		4		112
WESTBOURNE - Mansfield Cotts., Nutbourne	12			
West View Cotts., Woodmancote	8	2		
Midway Cotts., Hambrook	4			
River Street	2	2		
Mill Road	12	28		
Woodside Cotts., Woodmancote		2		
Churcher Road		12		
Dell Cotts., Woodmancote		2		
Garsons Rd., Southbourne		59		
Stein Road, Southbourne		12		
Cooks Lane, Southbourne		8		
Manor Road, Southbourne		34		
Manor Way, Southbourne		54		
Broad Meadow, Nutbourne		14		
Park Road, Southbourne		4	6	277
WESTHAMPNETT - Maudlin	14			
Depot Cottages		2		
Richmond Rd., Westerton		22		38
WEST - Malthouse Cottages	30	4		
WITTERING Furze field		20		
Summerfield Road		24		78
YAPTON - East Bank	16			
West Bank	12			
Tack Lee Road		50		
Foundry Road		54		
Canal Road		20		152
TOTALS	541	1398	46	1985

Housing Statistics.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	237
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	873
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	44
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	92
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	40
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for habitation..	148

2. Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notice.

Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied in consequence of informal action	101
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ..	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a) By Owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By Owners	5 *
(b) By Local Authority in default of owner	Nil

* Two refer to notices issued during 1955.

Housing Statistics (Contd.)

(c) Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Sec. 11 ..	5
(4) Number of dwelling-houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners under Section 11, and still in force	22
(5) Number of dwelling-houses made fit as a result of formal notices under Section 11 ..	3 *
(d) Proceedings under Sec. 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 ..	Nil
* Five properties converted into 3 fit houses.	

4. Housing Act, 1936 - Overcrowding.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings known to be overcrowded at the end of 1936	5
(2) Number of families dwelling therein ..	9
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein (adult equiv.)	37
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	3
(c) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	4
(d) Number of persons concerned in relieved cases of overcrowding	22
(e) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority has taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil

Section V.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES.

The number of food premises in the district is as follows :-

Bakehouses	..	..	..	9
Bread and Confectionery	..	..	..	10
Butchers	..	..	..	30
Catering Establishments	..	..	..	72
Greengrocers	..	..	..	28
Grocers	..	..	..	142
Fish (Wet and Fried)	..	..	..	14
Licensed Premises	..	..	..	103
Sweets, Ice Cream, etc.	..	..	..	43
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	2
TOTAL				<u>453</u>

Inspections of food premises during the year totalled 1,054 as follows :-

Bakehouses	..	..	3
Food Shops	..	..	111
Food Vehicles	..	..	13
Ice Cream premises	..	..	17
Milk Distributors, etc.	..	..	57
Restaurants and Cafes	..	..	39
Slaughterhouses	..	..	772
Miscellaneous	..	..	42

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

These Regulations came into operation, together with the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, on the 1st January, 1956, although certain of the regulations did not become operative until the 1st July, 1956.

An explanatory pamphlet published by the Central Council for Health Education was sent to the proprietors of all food premises, and the Health Inspectors on their visits have explained just how the Regulations will affect individual shops, cafes, etc.

Twenty-eight contraventions of the Regulations were observed during the year and resulted in the service of informal notices. Four complaints of unsatisfactory conditions at food premises were also received. These were found to be justified and were dealt with informally.

Ice Cream.

Five applications for registration of premises for the sale of ice cream were received and approved during the year, and the following table gives details of the number of premises registered at the end of the year :-

(a) Premises registered for sale and storage of	
ice cream	.. 189
(b) Premises registered for manufacture of	
preserved food	. 17

Eleven samples of ice cream were taken and submitted for examination by the Methylene Blue Test with the result that 8 samples were in Grade I, 2 in Grade II, and 1 in Grade III.

Where samples fall below Grade I, the circumstances of manufacture, delivery and storage, are investigated and any necessary suggestions for improvement are taken up with the vendors concerned.

Milk and Dairies.

Fifty-seven visits were made to milk distributors, dairies and milk shops.

Samples of milk collected and submitted for examination numbered 146. Of these, 34 samples were examined by the Methylene Blue Test - 17 of these were also examined by the Phosphatase Test - while 129 samples were submitted for Biological examination. The following table gives details of the reports received from the Pathologist :-

Type of Milk	Methylene Blue Test		Phospha- tase Test		Biological Test			
					Brucella Abortus		M.Tuber- culosis	
	S	U	S	U	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.
Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)	16	1	-	-	17	-	-	-
T.T.(Farm Bottled) (Individual and quarter samples)	-	-	-	-	111	1	-	-
Pasteurised	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
'T.T.' Pasteurised	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	33	1	17	-	128	1	-	-

Milk and Dairies (Contd.)

During the year two samples of milk obtained by neighbouring authorities were reported to contain Brucella Abortus organisms. In each instance milk was being farm bottled at farms in this district.

With the co-operation of the farmers concerned, arrangements were made for all milk from the farms to be pasteurised before consumption, and individual cow samples were obtained. All cows showing positive ring tests were then quarter sampled for biological examination. In the meantime, in order not to interfere with trading, it was agreed with the farmers that provided the milk from the suspect cows was kept quite separate, farm bottling could proceed.

Subsequent reports showed one cow only to be positive and the farmer sent this animal for slaughter. It was apparent that the offending animal at the second farm had ceased secreting the brucella organism at the time of quarter sampling.

The following table is of interest :-

		<u>Farm</u> <u>No.1.</u>	<u>Farm</u> <u>No.2.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of animals involved	..	52	16	68
Number positive to ring test	..	6	5	11
Number of animals isolated	..	1	-	1

Details of registrations and licences granted during 1956 are set out herewith :-

(1) Registrations.

(a) Milk Distributors	..	..	35
(b) Dairy Premises (other than dairy farms)			5

(2) Licences granted under :

(a) The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1953 :

(i) Dealers	..	..	26
(ii) Supplementary	..	..	11

(b) The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1954 :

(i) Dealers	..	..	21
(ii) Supplementary	..	..	10

Slaughterhouses.

The slaughterhouses at Westbourne and Yapton continued in regular use during the year. All carcasses and offal from animals slaughtered are inspected by the Council's Health Inspectors, and in order to prevent uninspected meat being sold to the public, the Inspectors have to do a considerable amount of evening and week-end work.

Byelaws made by the Council with respect to the 'Sanitary Condition and Management of Private Slaughterhouses' came into force on the 1st November, 1956.

Details of the carcasses inspected and condemned at the two licenced slaughterhouses during 1956 are set out herewith :-

	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	1305	529	2841	3183	7617
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	5	11	6	16
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	496	231	8	179	854
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis & cysticerci	38.0	44.6	0.66	5.8	11.4
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	4	4	-	-	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	44	70	-	-	97
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	3.6	13.9	-	-	1.29
<u>Cysticercosis:</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	17	6	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	17	6	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticerci	1.30	1.13	-	-	-

Slaughterhouses (Contd.)

The total carcasses inspected - 15,475 - was equivalent to 7,226 'cattle units'.

Meat Condemned at Westbourne and Yapton Slaughterhouses.

	<u>Description</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>	<u>Reason.</u>
BEASTS:	Whole Carcasses and Offals	6,376	Tuberculosis
	Parts of Carcasses and Offals	2,866	Tuberculosis
	Parts of Carcasses and Offals	834	Cysticercus Bovis
	Whole Carcasses and Offals	3,441	Various Other
	Parts of Carcasses and Offals	9,796	Diseases,
CALVES:	Whole Carcasses and Offals	1,027	Injuries,
	Parts of Carcasses and Offals	17	etc.
SHEEP:	Whole Carcasses and Offals	324)	Ditto
	Parts of Carcasses and Offals	404)	
PIGS:	Whole Carcasses and Offals	1,461)	Tuberculosis
	Parts of Carcasses and Offals	2,611)	
	Whole Carcasses and Offals	309	
	Parts of Carcasses and Offals	938	
Total Weight		30,404.	

Meat and Other Foods Condemned at Food Premises.

<u>Description.</u>	<u>Weight</u> <u>(Lbs.)</u>
Argentine Chilled Beef ..	64
Tinned Meats ..	294
Tinned Vegetables and Soups ..	216
Tinned Fish ..	12
Tinned Fruits ..	251
Tinned Milks ..	25
Preserves ..	21
Poultry ..	250
Sundries ..	4
Total Weight	1,137

Unsound meat is despatched to an approved manufacturing company and converted to animal feed, fertilisers, etc. Tinned foodstuffs are surrendered to the Department and deposited on the Council's refuse tips.

Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933 to 1954.

Two licences to slaughter animals were granted under these Acts during 1956.

Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food.

Byelaws originally made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and brought into operation on the 16th April, 1950, still apply.

Food Adulteration.

The Food Adulteration Sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, are administered by the West Sussex County Council, and details of the number of samples and of commodities taken in the Rural District during the year are not available for inclusion in this report.

Water Cress.

No action has been necessary with regard to water cress beds in the district.

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PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS, 1928 and 1936.

Premises licensed during 1956 for the keeping of petroleum spirit were as follows :-

(a) Garage premises for re-sale	..	59
(b) Commercial and agricultural consumers (not for re-sale)	..	99
(c) Local Authorities	.. ..	<u>1</u>
Total		<u>159</u>

Section VI.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF DISEASES.

During the last few years the public have had their attention effectively drawn to certain vital statistics. Scarcely any adult who can read a daily newspaper will have failed to notice that the number of deaths from Cancer in this country is steadily increasing, and that there appears to be some correlation between excessive cigarette smoking and the development of cancer of the lung. These are facts - there is a general increase in cases and deaths from cancer and there is some correlation between excessive smoking and cancer of the lung - but they are facts which should not be examined in isolation. They are part of the very complex pattern of mortality and that pattern is changing over the years in a quite remarkable way. Over 17,000 people died of cancer of the lung in 1955 in England and Wales compared to 10,661 in 1947. An alarming increase? But 23,000 people died of Tuberculosis in 1947, and only 6,500 died of this disease in 1955. A resounding victory over an age long scourge?

The birth rate since 1900 has been practically halved (15 per 1,000 in 1955, 29.9 per 1,000 in 1900), but the infant mortality rate has been reduced in the same period from 153 children per 1,000 live births to 25.- 128 more children out of every 1,000 born alive survive to the end of the first year. And what do they survive for? What will be their eventual fate? Not many of them will die of tuberculosis, scarcely any will die of diphtheria, scarlet fever or typhoid. A few will fall victims of poliomyelitis, some will smoke too much perhaps and die of cancer of the lung, some will be killed on the roads (but more will be killed in accidents at home), and the vast majority will survive to a ripe old age and die either of cancer or of degenerative disease.

The study of vital statistics is a fascinating one and the most striking fact which emerges from a survey of the last half century is that the pattern is changing. Over the last ten years the significance of the different components which make up the statistical picture has changed. The birth rate tends to decrease, more of the babies born survive to grow up, more adults survive to become aged, but the overall death rate stays fairly steadily between 11 and 12 per 1,000.

The inescapable consequence of a falling birth rate and a steady or slowly falling death rate is a population in which the average age rises and in which the proportion of young and active workers falls while that of the aged rises. The old have to be supported by the young, whether in the family or in the state as

Prevalence and Control of Diseases (Contd.)

a whole, and each individual wage earner bears a responsibility, which must progressively increase, to contribute to the support of the aged.

The infectious diseases which caused so many deaths in the nineteenth century and in the early part of this century have been reduced to unimportant incidents, first by improved environmental hygiene, later by direct attack on the diseases themselves. Preventive medicine consequently is gradually changing its attack. The bacterial enemies of man are not defeated, but they have been so effectively controlled that the field has been left more open to the degenerative diseases and to cancer - these are both conditions arising very largely in later life. Every baby who survives the perils of his first year is one more child exposed to the accidents of childhood. Every adolescent prevented from dying from tuberculosis, pneumonia or typhoid, helps to swell the ranks of the adults who will die of cancer, coronary thrombosis or cerebral thrombosis. It is towards these conditions that research is being more and more concentrated now, and in this field lies the future of preventive medicine.

In the district in 1956, Measles notifications followed the same pattern as in 1955 and reached almost the same total; three cases of Poliomyelitis occurred only one of which showed mild paralysis, and the figures for Tuberculosis were similar to those for 1955.

After an encouraging increase in the number of children protected against Diphtheria in 1955, the figures for 1956 have fallen again. Comparative details are given later in this section. Unfortunately the danger of diphtheria has ceased to be news and parents are not sufficiently aware of their responsibility towards their own and future generations of children in this respect. The danger of any child catching diphtheria at the present time may be small, but this danger will progressively increase over the years if the level of protection continues to fall.

Cancer.

The number of deaths attributed to Cancer during the year was 116 (61 males, 55 females) (87 in 1955).

The Cancer Death Rate for 1956 is 2.45 per 1,000 of the estimated home population (1.86 for the previous year). Corresponding rates for the Administrative County and the Urban and Rural Districts are 2.50, 2.56 and 2.40 respectively.

Cancer (Contd.)

Of the 116 deaths recorded during 1956, the following table gives details of the localisation of the disease :-

					<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Brain	..	..	..	..	1	4	5
Alimentary Tract & Digestive Organs :							
Tongue	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Pharynx	..	..	..	..	1	-	1
Oesophagus	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Stomach	..	..	..	..	11	10	21
Ileum	..	..	..	..	1	-	1
Caecum	..	..	..	..	-	1	1
Colon	..	..	..	..	6	5	11
Rectum	..	..	..	..	5	4	9
Liver	..	..	..	..	1	-	1
Pancreas	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Respiratory System :							
Larynx	..	..	..	..	-	1	1
Lung, bronchus	..	..	..	..	15	4	19
Urinary Organs :							
Kidney	..	..	..	..	-	1	1
Bladder	..	..	..	..	5	2	7
Female Genital Organs :							
Ovaries	..	..	..	..	-	1	1
Uterus	..	..	..	..	-	2	2
Breast	..	..	..	..	-	11	11
Male Genital Organs :							
Prostate	..	..	..	..	8	-	8
Leukaemia	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
Lymphadenoma	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Other sites	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Total Deaths from Cancer					<u>61</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>116</u>

For comparison, the number of deaths from Cancer in the district over the last twelve years are set out herewith :-

1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
71	84	79	87	90	93	100	85	92	88	87	116

Smoking and Cancer of the Lung.

In view of the present interest in the subject, a summary of the Medical Research Council's report and some comments thereon, which were circulated to Members of the Council recently, are reproduced as an Appendix at the end of the Report.

Chicken Pox.

This disease is not notifiable, consequently cases become known to the Department only when absences from school result, or by notification from service establishments.

Seventeen cases of Chicken Pox were recorded during 1956 (15 of these were from service establishments). Nine cases were admitted to Isolation Hospital.

Diphtheria.

(a) Notifications. No cases of Diphtheria were notified during 1956, nor were any deaths registered as due to this cause. No confirmed cases have occurred in the district since 1946.

(b) Immunisation. Immunisation against Diphtheria is carried out either at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics or by the General Practitioners.

During 1956, 53 children of school age, and 486 children under five years of age, completed a full course of primary immunisation, and 422 children of school age received 'follow-up' injections.

The numbers of children immunised annually during the last six years, and also the corresponding number of live births, are as follows :-

Year	Primary Immunisation		Booster Doses	LIVE BIRTHS
	0-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.		
1951	412	101	400	646
1952	326	101	348	659
1953	348	61	337	684
1954	510	116	598	704
1955	643	130	525	690
1956	486	53	422	673

Not less than 75% of children should be protected before their first birthday - 1956 showed a distinct deterioration in the proportion protected in this district.

Food Poisoning.

Six cases were notified (13 in 1955). These figures are really quite valueless because dozens, possibly hundreds of cases occur which are not medically treated and go unrecorded.

Laboratory investigations are carried out whenever notifications are received soon enough, and when related cases give a chance of identifying the organism responsible.

Food Poisoning (Contd.)

In one incident at a holiday camp, over thirty visitors were affected overnight but no organism was identified either from the patients or from the foods suspected as the vehicle, although all the evidence pointed to a meat dish served at an evening meal. Investigations were limited by the outbreak occurring at the end of the last week of the holiday season. Visitors and staff dispersed within thirty-six hours and further enquiry became impossible. Technically these cases were not notified.

Three points emerge from experience of food poisoning outbreaks over recent years. Firstly, the simple habit of washing the hands after using the lavatory and also before actually handling any food is far from universal. For this, the newspapers and the B.B.C. are in part to blame, because although Medical Officers have for many years been trying to educate the public in this simple rule of hygiene, there is some strange restraint which prevents the advice appearing in the press. If the newspapers and the B.B.C. would state simply and plainly "Food Poisoning would be eliminated in this country if everyone made a practice of always washing their hands after using the lavatory", and if the public accepted this, the result would be far reaching. References to "faulty personal hygiene" or to "washing at the proper times" are useless because no one will admit even to himself that his standards of hygiene fall short of the ideal. But how many people do, in fact, wash their hands every time and, what is even more important, teach this habit to their children from early childhood?

Perhaps the public do not feel sufficiently concerned about food poisoning to care; could the fact that Poliomyelitis is also transmitted by contaminated fingers jolt them into doing this simple thing?

Secondly, the practice in catering establishments of cooking meat one day, carving it and then keeping it overnight before reheating and serving it a day later is universally condemned but persists. Unless very comprehensive cooling and cold storage arrangements are available, this routine provides ideal conditions for outbreaks of food poisoning.

Thirdly, there is a disease called, for want of a better name, Epidemic Vomiting, which gives rise to a surprising number of cases particularly in boarding schools, hospitals and other relatively closed communities (but not by any means sparing ordinary family households). The causative organism has not been identified and the foods likely to transmit it have not yet been incriminated. Sudden, almost explosive, outbreaks of sickness usually at night and especially in children will run

Food Poisoning (Contd.)

through a school or hospital within twenty-four hours and all investigations are negative. Fortunately it is of short duration and a relatively minor upset as far as the individual is concerned.

Measles.

Cases notified totalled 633 (675 in 1955) and their distribution over the district is shown in the table on page 48.

As in 1955, the measles outbreak was concentrated in the middle months of the year. The two yearly pattern which has been clear in the district for nearly fifteen years up to 1955 seems to have disappeared for the district as a whole, and can only be detected now in the experience of certain individual parishes.

Mumps.

This disease is not notifiable, consequently cases become known to the Department only when absences from school result or by notification from service establishments. Two cases of Mumps were recorded in 1956 (6 in 1955).

Pneumonia

Eleven cases of Pneumonia were notified (4 cases in 1955). The number of deaths registered during 1956 as due to all forms of Pneumonia totalled 36, an increase of 14 when compared with the 1955 figure.

Poliomyelitis.

Three cases were notified (20 in 1955). One of these developed a slight facial paralysis, the others were non-paralytic.

Inoculation against the disease was commenced on a limited scale by the West Sussex County Council, limited by the supply of vaccine made available to the County Council by the Ministry of Health.

The opening of the Virology section of the Public Health Laboratory at Portsmouth will make it possible to confirm the diagnosis in some doubtful cases, and by examination of contacts may reveal just how widespread the poliomyelitis virus is in symptomless carriers. Identification of the virus in the intestinal canal both of cases and of individuals entirely unaffected by it gives renewed emphasis to the paramount importance for every person in the community always to wash their hands after using the lavatory. Infinitely more would

Poliomyelitis (Contd.)

be done towards effective control of the disease by advising the public on this point daily than by publishing daily figures of the number of cases which have occurred in this town or that town.

Distribution of Measles Notifications - 1956.

Parish	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Aldingbourne	-	2	2	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	9
Appledram	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Barnham	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bersted	-	-	1	2	8	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	14
Birdham	-	-	1	-	3	11	13	13	-	-	-	-	41
Bosham	-	-	1	9	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	25
Boxgrove	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	8
Chidham	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Clymping	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Compton	-	-	-	-	1	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	13
Donnington	1	6	2	6	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Earnley	-	-	-	-	3	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	11
Eartham	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
East Dean	-	-	1	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Eastergate	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
East Wittering	-	-	-	-	33	41	11	2	-	-	-	-	87
Funtington	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Hunston	-	4	9	7	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Lavant	-	-	-	7	22	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	32
Madehurst	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Marden	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Middleton	-	-	1	-	2	9	3	1	-	-	-	-	16
North Mundham	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Oving	-	-	1	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Pagham	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	5
Sidlesham	-	-	-	1	7	27	20	2	-	-	-	-	57
Singleton	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	5
Slindon	-	18	11	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	34
Stoughton	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	7
Tangmere	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Tortington	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Upwaltham	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Walberton	-	1	7	3	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	21
Westbourne	-	-	1	4	18	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	26
West Dean	-	-	1	3	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	7
Westhampnett	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
West Itchenor	-	-	1	-	-	3	5	7	-	-	-	-	16
West Thorney	-	-	-	-	9	39	4	1	-	-	-	-	53
West Wittering	-	-	-	-	12	11	7	3	-	-	-	-	33
Yapton	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOTALS	1	37	45	63	181	179	84	41	-	1	-	1	633

Scarlet Fever.

Ten notifications of this disease were received during 1956 (11 in 1955).

Two cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital - one an employee at a hotel in the district, and the other a resident at the Westbourne Families Camp.

Dysentery.

Seven notifications of Sonne Dysentery were received (49 in 1955) and one of Amoebic Dysentery.

There were probably many more cases of Sonne Dysentery, but unless the organism is identified in the laboratory, cases are not notified as such.

As in Food Poisoning and Poliomyelitis, contaminated fingers are the chief vehicle of spread of this disease and the public has the remedy in its own hands.

Tuberculosis

Forty-two cases were added to the register (18 primary notifications, 22 cases moving into the district as transfers from other areas, and 2 cases previously removed from the register but who returned to the district during 1956). Of these, 40 were pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary. In 1955, cases added to the register were 39 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary.

Thirty-four cases were removed from the register - 25 on leaving the district, 6 after being cured of the disease, and three who died. Of the three deaths which occurred, one patient died from a cause other than tuberculosis, and another was staying in the district temporarily so his death was transferred to the area of normal residence.

The Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis for 1956 is 0.02 per 1,000 of the estimated home population (0.11 in 1955). The rate for the Administrative County and the Urban and Rural Districts is 0.06.

This year saw the return of the Mobile Mass Radiography Unit to the district for the first time since 1951. Between the 4th December, 1956, and 4th January, 1957, the unit in Chichester X-rayed 5,586 people. In this number, which includes the City of Chichester, eight cases of active Tuberculous disease were revealed. At later sessions in Emsworth, Selsey, Bognor Regis and Arundel, further opportunities were given to residents in the Western, Eastern and Southern parts of the district. During its

Tuberculosis (Contd.)

time in the area the Unit was well patronised and it is hoped that regular visits will be arranged in future.

B.C.G. Vaccination. Late in the year the West Sussex County Council initiated routine skin testing of school children from 13 years of age upwards. Parents of such children are asked if they agree to a preliminary skin test to be followed by B.C.G. vaccination in the case of non reactors, and by a check X-ray in the case of the reactors. Between 20-25% of the children so far tested proved to be reactors indicating a previous or present active tuberculous infection.

It has been said with some truth that the population of this country can be broadly divided into those who have had Tuberculosis and those who are going to get it. The Tuberculin Skin test (the Mantoux test) is a means of making this division; positive reactors have either had some previous Tuberculous infection or are actually suffering from active disease at the time of the test. In the case of children, these reactors are X-rayed to exclude present disease. They are relatively resistant to future infections though not necessarily immune.

The non reactors are given an injection into the skin of the arm of B.C.G. vaccine. This is a specially prepared culture which has lost its power of causing tuberculous disease in man but has retained its protective power. Its effect is to cause a small local reaction (similar to that in smallpox vaccination) which increases the individuals' resistance to tuberculous infection in the future and converts their reaction to the skin test. They become reactors.

Generally speaking most people, as a result of Tuberculous infections met and successfully overcome, are positive reactors by the age of 25 to 30, and as a result are relatively resistant to future infections. It is to accelerate this resistance in adolescents not already reactors that the B.C.G. campaign has been initiated in school children.

The following tables give details of cases on the tuberculosis register and of new cases added during the year :-

Tuberculosis (Contd.)

		Pulmonary Cases			Non-Pulmonary Cases			Total Cases (all forms)		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1	No. on Register at 1st January, 1956 ..	120	84	204	13	13	26	133	97	230
2	Primary Notifications received in 1956 ..	12	4	16	1	1	2	13	5	18
3	Cases previously removed & returning in 1956 ..	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
4	Cases moved into area as transfers ..	10	12	22	-	-	-	10	12	22
	TOTALS ..	143	101	244	14	14	28	157	115	272
5	Cases removed from Register in 1956 ..	16	12	28	3	3	6	19	15	34
6	Number on Register at 31st December, 1956 ..	127	89	216	11	11	22	138	100	238

Cases Added to the Register in 1956.

Age Periods	N e w C a s e s				Transfer Cases			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
5 -	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
15 -	1	-	-	-	4	5	-	-
25 -	4	2	-	1	2	-	-	-
35 -	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
45 -	2	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
55 -	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
65 -	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Totals	12	4	1	1	11	13	-	-

Whooping Cough.

Forty-five cases were notified in 1956 (48 in 1955).

The incidence of Whooping Cough in the district since 1947 is as follows :-

1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
34	207	39	90	161	24	129	168	48	45

Table showing Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified during the Year 1956

Disease	Total Cases Notified			Total Deaths	Age Distribution of						Notified					Cases
	M	F	Total		Age			Distribution of			Notified					
					0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-		65--
Dysentery ..	4	4	8	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas ..	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-
Food Poisoning ..	3	3	6	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles ..	351	282	633	-	40	48	61	66	351	43	10	7	-	-	1	-
Pneumonia ..	7	4	11	36	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	-
Poliomyelitis) Paralytic	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Para.	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever ..	4	6	10	-	-	1	-	1	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis) Pulmonary	12	4	16	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	8	1	2	3	-
Non-Pul.	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	19	26	45	-	2	5	7	4	21	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS ..	403	336	739	37	10	43	58	70	73	383	47	10	23	6	8	8

No notifications were received of the undermentioned diseases :-

Cholera	Infective Jaundice	Plague
Diphtheria	Malaria	Relapsing Fever
Encephalitis (Acute)	Meningococcal Infection	Smallpox
Enteric Fevers	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Spirochaetal Jaundice
		Typhus Fever

SMOKING AND CANCER OF THE LUNG.

The Medical Research Council has issued a long statement on this subject and the Government, in supporting the Council's conclusions, has asked local health authorities (County and County Borough Councils) to take steps to bring to the notice of the public the added risk of developing Cancer of the lung to which heavy cigarette smoking may give rise, and in particular, to discourage young people from starting the habit.

The Medical Research Council's report gives the following figures :-

The death rate from lung cancer over the 25 years up to 1950 increased greatly and has continued to rise since then. In the ten years 1945-1955 it has doubled (388 deaths per million of the population in 1955, 188 per million in 1945). In males the disease is now responsible for about 1 in 18 of all deaths, and in females 1 in 103.

The report concludes that the figures must be accepted as representing in the main a real rise in the incidence of the disease and not merely an apparent one due to better methods of diagnosis. Furthermore, the past trend indicates that the incidence will continue to rise in the future, and only a small part of the rise can be attributed to the larger numbers of old people now living in the population.

In seeking a cause for the rapid increase in lung cancer attention was focussed on two main factors - (1) the smoking of tobacco, and (2) atmospheric pollution whether from homes, factories or the internal combustion engine.

Two types of special inquiry have been made with regard to smoking. In the first, patients with lung cancer have been interviewed and their previous histories in relation to smoking and other factors have been compared with those similarly obtained from patients without lung cancer. The results of nineteen such inquiries have been published in different countries and they agree in showing more smokers and fewer non-smokers among lung cancer patients, and a steadily rising mortality as the amount of smoking increases.

In the second type of inquiry, information on the smoking habits of each member of a defined group was obtained first and the causes of deaths occurring subsequently in that group were ascertained. (This inquiry was made in this country on 40,000 members of the medical profession, and an inquiry on similar lines in the United States covered 190,000 men aged 50-69 years).

This investigation, in this country, has been in progress for more than five years and has shown with regard to lung cancer in men :

- (1) A higher mortality in smokers than non-smokers.
- (2) A higher mortality in heavy smokers than light smokers.
- (3) A higher mortality in cigarette smokers than pipe smokers.
- (4) A higher mortality in those who continued smoking than in those who gave it up.

Heavy cigarette smokers (i.e. those who smoke in excess of 25 cigarettes per day) who continue the habit have a death rate nearly 40 times the rate among nonsmokers.

1 in 300 of nonsmokers will die of lung cancer - 1 in 8 of lifelong heavy cigarette smokers will do so.

Heavy smokers who give it ^{even} up/in their early forties may reduce their likelihood of developing the disease by at least a half.

The excess of deaths from lung cancer in smokers was not compensated for by any corresponding reduction in the number of deaths from cancer of other parts of the body. In other words there is a total incidence of cancer in smokers in excess of the incidence in nonsmokers.

The report then goes into the possible chemical reasons for smoking giving rise to cancer and the fact that small amounts of known carcinogens (cancer causers) are present in tobacco smoke.

Atmospheric pollution as a possible factor is considered, and the known fact that the mortality from lung cancer is greater in towns than in the country is mentioned. Higher death rates from lung cancer among nonsmokers in towns than among nonsmokers in rural areas have been found on investigation. On balance it seems that atmospheric pollution plays a part but a relatively minor part compared with smoking.

The report concludes by pointing out that knowledge of the subject is incomplete and other factors are under investigation, but the evidence incriminating smoking, and in particular heavy cigarette smoking, as an important causal factor is very strong.

The Council's conclusions are summarised as follows :-

1. A very great increase has occurred during the past 25 years in the death rate from lung cancer in Great Britain and other countries.
2. A relatively small number of the total cases can be attributed to specific industrial hazards.

3. A proportion of cases, the exact extent of which cannot yet be defined, may be due to atmospheric pollution.
 4. Evidence from many investigations in different countries indicates that a major part of the increase is associated with tobacco smoking particularly in the form of cigarettes.
In the opinion of the Council the most reasonable interpretation of this evidence is that the relationship is one of direct cause and effect.
 5. The identification of several carcinogenic substances in tobacco smoke provides a rational basis for such a causal relationship.
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C O M M E N T .

"The most reasonable interpretation of this evidence is that the relationship is one of direct cause and effect". The whole matter is still one of statistical correlation; there is no doubt that cancer of the lung occurs more frequently in heavy cigarette smokers - but there are other very wide issues involved.

I hesitate to criticize the findings of the Medical Research Council but I feel - without quarrelling at all with their conclusions - that isolated pieces of statistical information like this should not be publicised without some attempt to fit them in to the general pattern of mortality.

The change in Tuberculosis mortality is particularly striking and it is very much concerned with the potential cancer of the lung victims. The relationship between smoking and Tuberculosis has been very little explored. Do more, or less, smokers get Tuberculosis? It is possible that the decrease in Pulmonary Tuberculosis is in itself a factor in the increase in cancer of the lung, in that the very people who do not now die of Pulmonary Tuberculosis are, generally speaking, of the age which makes them potential victims of lung cancer.

Furthermore, the mortality from cancer generally and from other causes, particularly degenerative conditions of the heart and circulatory system, are all part of the changing pattern of mortality.

In the following tables illustrating the changes which are taking place, the larger figures, reproduced from official publications, have been approximated to the nearest thousand :-

England and Wales
Numbers of Deaths from certain Infectious Diseases.

Disease	1900-1910 (Annual Average)	1947	1955
Tuberculosis	56,000	23,000	6,500
Diarrhoea etc.	20,000	6,000	1,000
Whooping Cough	10,000	900	88
Influenza	7,000	3,000	2,900
Diphtheria	6,000	242	13
Scarlet Fever	3,600	42	21
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	3,000	29	15
Poliomyelitis	-	688	270
TOTALS	105,600	33,901	10,807

England and Wales
Number of Deaths attributed to some of the principal causes

	1947	1952	1955	Increase
Diseases of heart and circulatory system	164,000	182,000	192,000	+ 28,000
Cancer (all sites)	78,000	86,000	89,000	+ 11,000
(Lung Cancer	10,661	14,200	17,200	+ 6,600)
Vascular lesions of nervous system	58,000	69,000	74,000	+ 16,000
Tuberculosis	23,000	10,500	6,500	(- 16,500)
Home Accidents	4,700	5,226	6,651	+ 2,000
Road Accidents	4,415	4,117	4,923	+ 500

Over the years 1947 to 1955 the death rate has not altered perceptibly (11.7 to 11.8 per thousand) - the same number of people die, but they don't die in infancy so much, they don't die of childhood infections so much, but they do die eventually - as they must. They die older, and cancer is a disease of older people. As fewer children die in infancy, more survive to die from burns and scalds; as more people escape Tuberculosis - more die of Cancer of the Lung.

There can be no doubt that statistical evidence points very strongly to a connection between heavy cigarette smoking and lung cancer, and anyone who smokes should know of this and decide **whether** he is prepared to take any action himself. Whether the evidence is such as to justify repressive action against smoking is a matter of opinion.

